

POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

NOTICE
12.2

June 4, 2014

TO: All Concerned Commanding Officers

FROM: Director, Police Training and Education

SUBJECT: STANDARDIZED QUARTERLY SUPERVISOR TRAINING PROGRAM

The Standardized Quarterly Supervisor Training Program for Quarter 3-2014 has been approved and is posted on the Department Local Area Network (LAN). All Department Training Coordinators or designees will need to access, download, review, and provide training on the Standardized Quarterly Supervisor Training Program for Quarter 3-2014. This training can be located under Notices and Bulletins in the Reference section and in the E-Rotator on the LAN.

Please have the Training Coordinators provide training using the Quarter 3-2014 lesson plan during a supervisor meeting to sworn supervisors. For civilian supervisors who supervise sworn supervisor employees, please provide the training to the sworn supervisors only. The Training Coordinators shall distribute the Critical Reminders handout to all supervisors. All supervisors who receive the training shall be listed on the attached roster.

Each of the Standardized Quarterly Supervisor Training Programs has a specific Curriculum (CUR) Code for Learning Management System (LMS) tracking purposes. After the Quarter 3-2014 training is complete, the Training Coordinator shall maintain the roster and enter the training for each supervisor into LMS using CUR CODE: (L328). The topics for this quarter are: Operations Order No. 1, 2012 – Check-in Procedures for Area Specialized Units, Roll Call Briefing Sheet – K-9 Involvement in Vehicle Pursuits, Legal Bulletin - Volume 22, Issue 1, March 24, 1998 - Exigent Circumstances, and Training Bulletin XXXIV-5, 2002 – Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse.

If you have any questions, please contact Sergeant David Rosenthal, Instructional Design Unit, Police Training and Education, at (213) 486-0797.



LUANN P. PANNELL, Ph.D., Director
Police Training and Education

APPROVED:



STEPHEN R. JACOBS, Deputy Chief
Chief of Staff
Office of the Chief of Police

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LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Standardized Quarterly Supervisor Training Program
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What's ahead in 1 hour course:

Core Value:	◇ Service to Our Communities
	◇ Reverence for the Law
	◇ Commitment to Leadership
	◇ Integrity in All We Say and Do
	◇ Respect for People
	◇ Quality through Continuous Improvement
Consent Decree:	◇ 117c, 117e, 117f, 121, 122
Source Documents	◇ Operations Order No. 1, 2012 – Check-in procedures for area specialized units
	◇ Roll Call Briefing Sheet – K-9 Involvement in Vehicle Pursuits
	◇ Legal Bulletin - Volume 22, Issue 1, March 24, 1998 - Exigent Circumstances
	◇ Training Bulletin XXXIV – 5, 2002, Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse
Handout:	◇ Critical Reminders/Key Points

I. Operations Order No. 1 January 10, 2012 - Check-in Procedures for Area Specialized Units

Purpose: It is vitally important for the on-duty patrol watch commander to have an accurate awareness of all personnel currently deployed in the Area, including specialized units. This Order establishes procedures for supervisors of all Area specialized units to report to the on-duty patrol watch commander at their start and end of watch. In addition, specialized unit supervisors are required to brief the watch commander as to the unit's operational objectives and provide an actualized Daily Worksheet printout from the Deployment Planning System (DPS). Finally, this Order requires all patrol watch commanders to maintain a tracking system of the specialized units deployed during their watch

A. Supervisor's responsibilities

1. The supervisor of each Area specialized unit shall report to the on-duty patrol watch commander at the unit's start of watch (SOW) AND
2. Shall provide the patrol watch commander with the actualized Daily Worksheet printout from the DPS
 - a. The supervisor shall brief the watch commander as to the unit's operational objectives for the tour of duty
 - b. That supervisor shall document the time and the name of the on-duty watch commander that was provided the DPS printout and the SOW check-in briefing in his/her Sergeant's Daily Report, Form 15.48.00
3. At EOW
 - a. The supervisor shall check out with the on-duty watch commander

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- b. During check-out, the supervisor shall report any employees who are overtime and give an estimated EOW time for those employees
- c. The supervisor shall document the time and the name of the on-duty watch commander that was provided the EOW briefing in his/her Sergeant's Daily Report

Note: Units who perform strictly administrative functions (e.g., Area records units, Crime Analysis Details, etc.) are exempt from this Order

- B. Specialized units that are working outside of their Area of assignment (i.e. Special event, Task force, etc)
 - 1. Are still required to check in and out with the on-duty patrol watch commander from **THEIR** Area of assignment
 - 2. This Order does not relieve a specialized unit supervisor from the responsibility of making notifications to the patrol watch commander of the Area in which they will be working as required

Note: The responsibility for checking in and out with the watch commander and documenting the contacts is the responsibility of the specialized unit supervisor, not the watch commander

- C. Watch Commander's responsibilities - Each Area patrol watch commander shall maintain a tracking mechanism in the watch commander's office detailing:
 - 1. The start and end of watch for each Area specialized unit deployed in the field
 - 2. The deployment strength, and the unit's operational objectives for that period

II. ROLL CALL BRIEFING SHEET – K-9 Involvement in Vehicle Pursuits

- A. Upon being made aware of a pursuit, K-9 units will generally proceed in the direction of the pursuit location
- B. The Incident Commander (IC) of the vehicle pursuit may request a K-9 unit to enter as an additional unit
 - 1. The IC's request for a K-9 unit to enter a pursuit should be directly related to the potential need for the specific functions that the K-9 unit performs (e.g., the use of the dog)
 - 2. Not because the IC believes the K-9 handler might be more tactically proficient or because he/she may have additional weaponry
- C. A K-9 unit supervisor has final approval for the K-9 unit's involvement in the pursuit
 - 1. The K-9 supervisor and/or handler will maintain command and control over the K-9 assets and their actions at the termination of the pursuit
 - 2. The K-9 supervisor will coordinate the tactics with the K-9 handler and advise the IC of their tactical plan
 - 3. The IC will maintain command and control over the entire incident
- D. K-9 units who enter a pursuit should generally take up a position toward the rear of the assigned pursuing vehicles

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1. However, should it be deemed necessary, the IC has the authority to reposition a K-9 unit(s) within the pursuit trail as needed to meet the pursuit's changing tactical dynamics, such as
 2. A foot pursuit of the suspect appears imminent and the IC wants to reposition the K-9 unit for a possible directed deployment at the pursuit's termination¹
- E. In the event of a directed deployment at the termination of a pursuit, the officers should position themselves in such a manner that would allow a clear path for the K-9 to approach the suspect
- F. **It is imperative for the officers to understand that placing themselves between the dog and the suspect significantly increases the risk of getting bit by the dog**
- G. The K-9 handler is responsible for the deployment decision related to the dog including
1. Was there a formal request by the pursuit IC for a K-9 Team to join the pursuit?
 2. Does deployment of the K-9 fall within Department Guidelines?
 3. Suspect believed to be armed with a firearm or other weapon?
 4. It is believed that a felony suspect may flee?
 5. Has a K-9 supervisor been notified and is one responding to the pursuit?
 6. Does the suspect pose an imminent threat to public safety and/or officers?
 7. Is the K-9 Team in a position to safely deploy?
 8. Is there sufficient time to safely deploy the K-9 at the termination of the pursuit?
 9. Can the handler safely stop the suspect's actions by deploying the K-9?
 10. Does the deployment create unreasonable danger to the public and/or officers?
 11. Have the personnel involved in the pursuit been made aware of the possible K-9 deployment?
- H. K-9 units can be a tremendous asset for officers' during vehicle pursuits. Understanding the protocols for their deployment can go a long way towards the successful conclusion of these tactically challenging incidents

III. Legal Bulletin - Volume 22, Issue 1, March 24, 1998 – Exigent Circumstances

A. Exigent Circumstances

1. **Scenario:** Shortly after midnight, two officers responded to a domestic violence radio call. The officers mistakenly went to the wrong apartment, where they encountered the resident, Ms. Smith. When Ms. Smith opened her apartment door in response to the officers' knock, the officers explained

¹ **Directed Deployment:** A contact directed on command by a K-9 officer of his/her K-9 to apprehend a suspect fleeing, resisting, or otherwise evading when it is objectively reasonable to believe that the suspect poses a risk of harm to officers or the community.

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the reason for their presence, and that, under the circumstances, it would be necessary to search her apartment to ensure that no one was injured. Smith adamantly refused their request, stating that she was alone in the apartment. When she stepped back to close the door, one of the officers stuck his foot in the door, then pushed open the door allowing both officers to enter and search the apartment.

- Were the warrantless entry and subsequent search of the apartment lawful?
- 2. Generally, it is unlawful for a police officer to physically enter into an area where a person has a "reasonable expectation of privacy" to conduct a search, or to seize property or persons
- 3. A search warrant is required to enter a protected area, and any entry without a search warrant is presumptively invalid
- 4. The right to be free from unreasonable governmental intrusion is protected by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as well as the California Constitution

B. Exception to search warrant requirement

1. There are recognized exceptions to the general requirement that a search warrant be obtained before entering a protected area
 - a. An officer may enter and search a location upon obtaining valid consent from the resident or occupant, **OR**
 - b. An officer may also enter a location without a warrant or consent if there are exigent circumstances
2. Exigent circumstances defined
 - a. An exigency is an emergency situation requiring swift action to prevent:
 - 1) Imminent danger to life
 - 2) Serious damage to property
 - 3) Imminent escape of a suspect; or
 - 4) Destruction of evidence
 - b. To Prevent Imminent Danger to Life, A warrantless entry and search based upon exigent circumstances may be justified where there is an immediate need to protect or preserve life.
 - c. If there is reason to believe that someone inside a location may be injured or ill, and is in immediate need of help, you may enter the location without a warrant to do whatever is necessary to resolve the emergency and nothing more
3. A warrantless search may also be justified when there is a threat to the safety of officers who are already lawfully inside a location, and the officers have some reasonable basis for believing there may be others inside who may pose a danger to them. This brief search is called a "protective sweep"
 - a. The United States Supreme Court has held that if officers legally arrest a dangerous felon inside a residence, officers are entitled to ensure their own safety by
 - 1) Looking into closets and other spaces immediately adjoining the place of arrest from which an attack could be immediately launched" **and**
 - 2) Conducting a protective sweep through the remainder of the residence where another person could be hiding if the officer

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has reasonable suspicion based on specific facts "that the area swept harbors an individual posing a danger to the officer or others."

- Officers may only search areas where a person could possibly be hiding
- b. A warrantless entry based on exigent circumstances may be justified to prevent certain crimes in progress
 - 1) Courts have permitted some warrantless entry to prevent possible child-abuse offenses that are in progress
 - 2) Also, it may be legal to enter a residence at the scene of possible domestic violence, on the basis of exigent circumstances, if the circumstances indicate that such entry is necessary to protect the victim by preventing ongoing or additional violence
 - 3) However, officers must consider all the facts at hand and exercise discretion before making the entry
- C. In the scenario, the officers mistakenly went to the residence of Ms. Smith in response to the domestic violence radio call
 1. The officers should have exhausted other avenues of obtaining information rather than entering Ms. Smith's residence
 - a. For example, the officers could have queried nearby neighbors to determine whether Ms. Smith, in fact, lived alone
 - b. The officers also could have asked the neighbors if they heard suspicious noises coming from Ms. Smith's residence or any other residences
 - c. Lastly, the officer could have made a radio request for the police service representative to call back the originating telephone number to obtain additional information
 2. Courts are very protective when it comes to people's privacy, particularly in their homes
 - a. Therefore, if feasible, officers should attempt to exhaust other resources in obtaining information. Moreover
 - b. Officers should always consider attempting to obtain valid consent to enter when circumstances permit
 3. To Prevent Serious Damage to Property the exigent circumstance exception to the search warrant requirement may justify a warrantless entry to protect the property of an owner or occupant from serious damage
 4. To Prevent Imminent Escape of a Suspect an officer may make a warrantless entry into a location to prevent the escape of a suspect when the suspect is, or the officers have reason to believe, armed and dangerous or has just committed a violent felony
 - Example: Three men and an armed woman hijacked a delivery truck and kidnapped the driver. Soon thereafter, a witness reported to police that the robbers were unloading the truck at a nearby residence. When officers arrived, they observed three men carrying the merchandise from the residence to their cars. The men were arrested. Because the female suspect had apparently been armed during the robbery-kidnaping and none of those arrested was a woman. The officers thought she might still be in the house and

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armed. The officers knocked, announced their presence, waited, then entered the house without a warrant. Consistent with *People v. Ramey* (1976) 16 Cal. 3rd. 263, the court ruled the entry was proper

D. Hot Pursuit

- An officer may make a warrantless entry into a residence to arrest a suspect whom the officer has been following in "hot pursuit"

E. To Prevent Destruction of Evidence

1. An officer may enter premises without consent or a warrant when there is an immediate danger of destruction or removal of crime-related evidence
2. However, the crime must be of a serious offense, and the officer must be able to prove that there was not enough time to get a search warrant

F. "CREATING" EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

1. If police deliberately create an exigency by their own conduct as an excuse for a warrantless entry, the seized evidence will be suppressed
2. Example: A reliable informant told officers that he had just seen contraband at the suspect's house, thereby giving probable cause to get a warrant. Instead, the officers went to the suspect's home, asked him about the contraband and requested consent to search. The suspect refused to talk or give consent. The officers then secured the residence and got a search warrant. However, the evidence was suppressed because, although exigent circumstances existed to secure the residence (the suspect would probably destroy the contraband). The officers had "created" the exigency themselves by going to the location

G. There is a "sliding scale" that courts use to evaluate the reasonableness of emergency searches

1. The greater the threat to life, the greater the privacy intrusion tolerated and justified
2. As situations tend to threaten only property and not life, the stricter the scrutiny applied to the search when evaluating reasonableness
 - a. Searches based on exigent circumstances must be based on an officer's good faith belief that an emergency exists
 - b. If the facts are such that it appears the officers "caused" their own emergency, or attempted to exploit a situation that was not a true emergency, the evidence may be suppressed

IV. Training Bulletin XXXIV – 5, 2002 - Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

- A. As people age, they may lose some of their mental and physical faculties, making them more susceptible to abuse. Elder and dependent adult abuse can be perpetrated by anyone, including a caretaker, neighbor, friend, stranger or a family member. This abuse can result in severe emotional distress, the loss of a lifetime of savings, injury or even death. This Training Bulletin will clarify the duty of an officer who becomes aware that elder or dependent adult abuse is, or might be occurring
- B. An elder is defined as any person age 65 or older

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1. A dependent adult is anyone between the ages of 18-64 who has physical or mental limitations which restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights
2. This also includes people with physical or mental abilities that have diminished due to age

C. Mandated Reporters

1. Welfare and Institutions Code Section 15630 designates police officers as mandated reporters
 - a. A mandated reporter is required to report known or suspected elder or dependent adult abuse to the appropriate law enforcement agency, Adult Protective Services (APS), and if applicable, the regulatory agency
 - b. Abuse includes
 - 1) physical, sexual
 - 2) abandonment
 - 3) isolation
 - 4) financial or neglect (including self-neglect)
2. If a mandated reporter fails to report known or suspected elder or dependent adult abuse, he/she is guilty of a misdemeanor
 - a. The law provides that mandated reporters shall not incur either criminal or civil liability for any report which they are required or permitted to make under law
 - b. All reports of elder or dependent adult abuse are confidential and may be disclosed only to the agencies specified
 - 1) Violation of the confidentiality provisions is a misdemeanor
 - 2) Information can be released to APS or other mandated reporting agencies without violating confidentiality laws

D. Laws

1. Penal Code Section 368 has been established to protect elders and dependent adults from:
 - a. Physical abuse
 - b. Neglect
 - c. Mental suffering and
 - d. Financial abuse
2. The suspect must know that the victim is an elder or dependent adult when the crime is committed
3. If another crime has been committed in conjunction with elder or dependent adult abuse, officers shall follow established Department policies for which crime to book the arrestee

E. Responsibilities of First Responders Officers

1. Officers should always be looking for signs of abuse
 - a. Calls for service such as family disputes may also involve elder or dependent adult abuse
 - b. Officers need to be able to identify any possible abuse, because signs of abuse may be overt, but are often times subtle

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2. Cases of suspected elder and dependent adult abuse shall be recorded by the officer first coming in contact with the suspected victim or when receiving information from any source that someone might be a victim of abuse

F. Officers conducting the investigation should

1. Treat the elder or dependent adult with sensitivity and recognize the reluctance of these victims to come forward
 - a. As is often the case with domestic violence
 - b. Victims may resist reporting the crime due to fear of retribution or isolation
2. This is especially true when the suspect is a family member or a close friend. Consequently, officers should interview the victim alone and record any apprehensions
3. Even if the victim does not want a crime report completed, or does not wish to prosecute, but it appears as if a crime has been committed
 - a. Officers shall still complete the appropriate reports and notifications
 - b. Arrangements can be made through APS to place the victim in an emergency shelter

G. Notifications

1. In situations of suspected elder or dependent adult abuse, officers are required to
 - a. Telephonically notify the APS Elder Abuse Hotline and any licensing agency of the incident immediately or soon as practicable
 - b. Besides completing any applicable Department reports, officers shall complete
 - 1) State of California (SOC) Form 341 and forward it to the appropriate APS office within two working days
 - 2) Additionally, officers shall notify the agency with jurisdiction, or if LAPD, the division of occurrence, by faxing the SOC Form 341 within two working days
 - 3) If the incident occurred at a licensed care facility, the SOC Form 341 shall be faxed to the licensing agencies within two working days
 - 4) It is recommended that officers complete and forward this form prior to their end of watch to ensure timely notification and prevent a violation of Department policy and State law

H. Conclusion

1. It is incumbent upon officers to protect the most vulnerable members of our society
2. To accomplish this, it is imperative for officers to be able to identify signs of elder and dependent adult abuse
3. Once the abuse is identified, timely and proper notifications help ensure that the abuse does not continue

I. Signs of Abuse may include:

1. False Imprisonment
2. Financial Abuse
 - a. Bills not paid as normal

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- b. Forged signatures on documents
 - c. Missing property/money
 - d. Unusual activity in bank statements
 - 3. Neglect
 - 4. Physical Abuse
 - 5. Sexual Abuse
- J. Additional Support/Notifications
 - 1. Adult Protective Services – 800-992-1660
 - **ALL** suspected cases of elder abuse
 - 2. Health Licensing Division – 323-869-8500 or 800-228-1019
 - Possible abuse in a licensed health facility (i.e. clinics, acute general hospitals, facilities for developmentally disabled, nursing homes, psychiatric hospitals, etc.)
 - 3. Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division – (FAX ONLY) 310-665-1978
 - a. Possible abuse at a Community Care Center
 - b. Non-medical facilities (i.e. adult residential facilities, group homes, etc.)
 - 4. Ombudsman Program – 800-334-9473
 - a. Possible abuse at a long term care facility
 - b. Medical/non medical long term care of elder adults with physical and mental disabilities (i.e. adult day care, residential facilities, etc.)

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CRITICAL REMINDERS
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TOPIC	Operations Order No. 1 - January 10, 2012, Check-in procedures for area specialized units
Operations Order No. 1 - January 10, 2012, Check-in procedures for area specialized units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: Units who perform strictly administrative functions (e.g., Area records units, Crime Analysis Details, etc.) are exempt from this Order • Supervisor's responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The supervisor of each Area specialized unit shall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report to the on-duty patrol watch commander at the unit's Start of watch (SOW) and End of watch (EOW) ▪ Provide the patrol watch commander with the actualized Daily Worksheet printout from the DPS ▪ Brief the watch commander as to the unit's operational objectives for the tour of duty ▪ Document the time and the name of the on-duty watch commander that was provided the DPS printout and the SOW check-in briefing in his/her Sergeant's Daily Report ○ At EOW the supervisor shall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check out with the on-duty watch commander ▪ During check-out, the supervisor shall report any employees who are overtime and give an estimated EOW time for those employees ▪ Document the time and the name of the on-duty watch commander that was provided the EOW briefing in his/her Sergeant's Daily Report • Specialized units that are working outside of their Area of assignment (Special event, task force, etc) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are still required to check in and out with the on-duty patrol watch commander from their Area of assignment ▪ This Order does not relieve a specialized unit supervisor from the responsibility of making notifications to the patrol watch commander of the Area in which they will be working as required <p>Note: The responsibility for checking in and out with the watch commander and documenting the contacts is the responsibility of the specialized unit supervisor, not the watch commander</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Commander's responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each Area patrol watch commander shall maintain a tracking mechanism in the watch commander's office detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The start and end of watch for each Area specialized unit deployed in the field ▪ The deployment strength, and the unit's operational objectives for that period

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CRITICAL REMINDERS
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TOPIC	ROLL CALL BRIEFING SHEET – K9 Involvement in Vehicle Pursuits
ROLL CALL BRIEFING SHEET – K9 Involvement in Vehicle Pursuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon being made aware of a pursuit, K-9 units will generally proceed in the direction of the pursuit location • The Incident Commander (IC) of the vehicle pursuit may request a K-9 unit to enter as an additional unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IC's request for a K-9 unit to enter a pursuit should be directly related to the potential need for the specific functions that the K-9 unit performs (e.g., the use of the dog) ○ Not because the IC believes the K-9 handler might be more tactically proficient or because he/she may have additional weaponry • A K-9 unit supervisor has final approval for the K-9 unit's involvement in the pursuit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The K-9 supervisor and/or handler will maintain command and control over the K-9 assets and their actions at the termination of the pursuit ○ The K-9 supervisor will coordinate the tactics with the K-9 handler and advise the IC of their tactical plan ○ The IC will maintain command and control over the entire incident. • K-9 units who enter a pursuit should generally take up a position toward the rear of the assigned pursuing vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, should it be deemed necessary, the IC has the authority to reposition a K-9 unit(s) within the pursuit trail as needed to meet the pursuit's changing tactical dynamics, such as ○ A foot pursuit of the suspect appears imminent and the IC wants to re-position the K-9 unit for a possible directed deployment at the pursuit's termination • In the event of a directed deployment at the termination of a pursuit, the officers should position themselves in such a manner that would allow a clear path for the K-9 to approach the suspect. • It is imperative for the officers to understand that placing themselves between the dog and the suspect significantly increases the risk of getting bit by the dog • The K-9 handler is responsible for the deployment decision related to the dog including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Was there a formal request by the pursuit IC for a K-9 Team to join the pursuit? ○ Does deployment of the K-9 fall within Department Guidelines? ○ Suspect believed to be armed with a firearm or other weapon? ○ It is believed that a felony suspect may flee? ○ Has a K-9 supervisor been notified and is one responding to the pursuit? ○ Does the suspect pose an imminent threat to public safety and/or officers? ○ Is the K-9 Team in a position to safely deploy? ○ Is there sufficient time to safely deploy the K-9 at the termination of the pursuit? ○ Can the handler safely stop the suspect's actions by deploying the K-9? ○ Does the deployment create unreasonable danger to the public and/or officers? ○ Have the personnel involved in the pursuit been made aware of the possible K-9 deployment?

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TOPIC	Legal Bulletin - Volume 22, Issue 1, March 24, 1998, Exigent Circumstances
Legal Bulletin - Volume 22, Issue 1, March 24, 1998, Exigent Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exigent circumstances defined (Exception to Search Warrant Requirement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An exigency is an emergency situation requiring swift action to prevent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imminent danger to life; ▪ Serious damage to property ▪ Imminent escape of a suspect; or ▪ Destruction of evidence • A warrantless search may also be justified when there is a threat to the safety of officers who are already lawfully inside a location, and the officers have some reasonable basis for believing there may be others inside who may pose a danger to them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This brief search is called a "protective sweep." officers are entitled to ensure their own safety by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Looking into closets and other spaces immediately adjoining the place of arrest from which an attack could be immediately launched" and 2) Conducting a protective sweep through the remainder of the residence where another person could be hiding if the officer has reasonable suspicion based on specific facts "that the area swept harbors an individual posing a danger to the officer or others." Officers may only search areas where a person could possibly be hiding • A warrantless entry based on exigent circumstances may be justified to prevent certain crimes in progress (i.e. child abuse, domestic violence) • The exigent circumstance exception to the search warrant requirement may justify a warrantless entry to protect the property of an owner or occupant from serious damage • An officer may make a warrantless entry into a location to prevent the escape of a suspect when the suspect is, or the officers have reason to believe, armed and dangerous or has just committed a violent felony • An officer may make a warrantless entry into a residence to arrest a suspect whom the officer has been following in "hot pursuit" • An officer may enter premises without consent or a warrant when there is an immediate danger of destruction or removal of crime-related evidence. However, the crime must be of a serious offense, and the officer must be able to prove that there was not enough time to get a search warrant • If police deliberately create an exigency by their own conduct as an excuse for a warrantless entry. The seized evidence will be suppressed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The greater the threat to life, the greater the privacy intrusion tolerated and justified ○ As situations tend to threaten only property and not life, the stricter the scrutiny applied to the search when evaluating reasonableness

**Los Angeles Police Department
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CRITICAL REMINDERS
Quarter 3-2014**

TOPIC	Training Bulletin XXXIV – 5, 2002, Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse
Training Bulletin XXXIV – 5, 2002, Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elder is defined as any person age 65 or older • A dependent adult is anyone between the ages of 18-64 who has physical or mental limitations which restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights. This also includes people with physical or mental abilities that have diminished due to age • Welfare and Institutions Code Section 15630 designates police officers as mandated reporters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mandated reporter is required to report known or suspected elder or dependent adult abuse to the appropriate law enforcement agency, Adult Protective Services (APS), and ○ If applicable, the regulatory agency Abuse includes, physical, sexual, abandonment, isolation, financial or neglect (including self-neglect) ○ Mandated reporters failure to report known or suspected elder or dependent adult abuse is guilty of a misdemeanor. ○ The law provides that mandated reporters shall not incur either criminal or civil liability for any report which they are required or permitted to make under law • All reports of elder or dependent adult abuse are confidential and may be disclosed only to the agencies specified. Violation of the confidentiality provisions is a misdemeanor. Information can be released to APS or other mandated reporting agencies without violating confidentiality laws • Penal Code Section 368 Protect elders and dependent adults from, physical abuse, neglect, mental suffering and financial abuse. The suspect must know that the victim is an elder or dependent adult when the crime is committed • Cases of suspected elder and dependent adult abuse shall be recorded by the officer first coming in contact with the suspected victim or when receiving information from any source that someone might be a victim of abuse • Treat the elder or dependent adult with sensitivity and recognize the reluctance of these victims to come forward as is often the case with domestic violence. Officers should interview the victim alone and record any apprehensions. If the victim does not want a crime report completed, or does not wish to prosecute, but it appears as if a crime has been committed. Officers shall still complete the appropriate reports and notifications. Arrangements can be made through APS to place the victim in an emergency shelter • Notifications -Telephonically notify the APS Elder Abuse Hotline (800-992-1660) and any licensing agency of the incident immediately or soon as practicable • Complete any applicable Department reports, AND officers shall complete: State of California (SOC) Form 341 and forward it to the appropriate APS office within two working days, officers shall notify the agency with jurisdiction, or if LAPD, the division of occurrence, by faxing the SOC Form 341 within two working days. If the incident occurred at a licensed care facility, the SOC Form 341 shall be faxed to the licensing agencies within two working days. It is recommended that officers complete and forward this form prior to their end of watch to ensure timely notification and prevent a violation of Department policy and State law